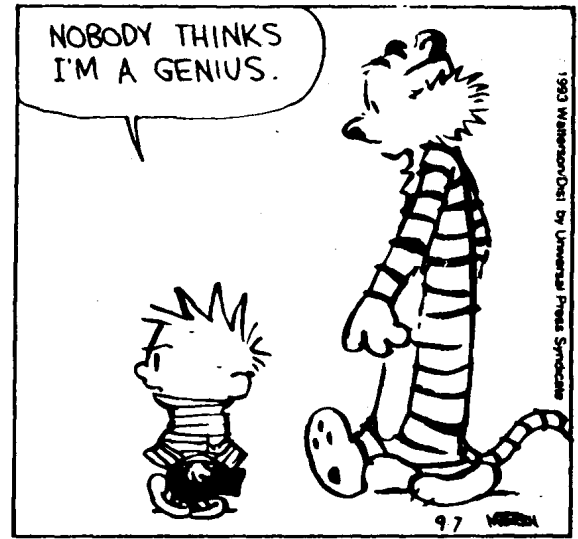
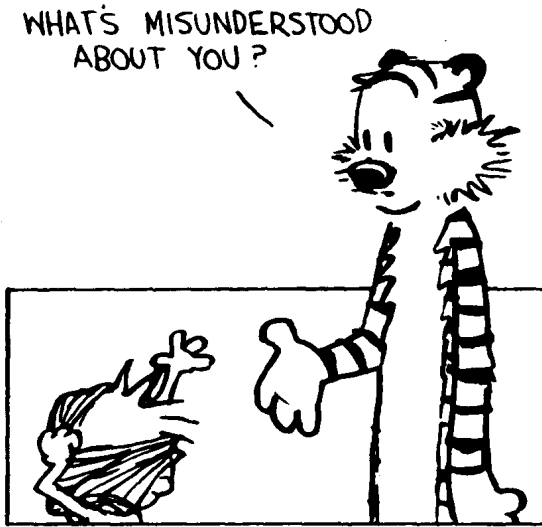
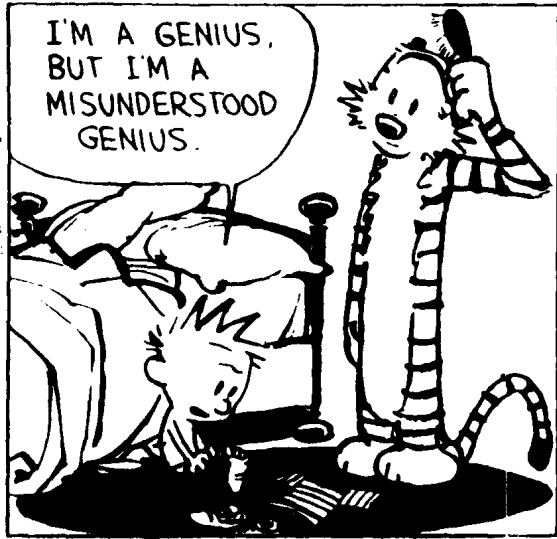


CALVIN & HOBBS



Genius 101:

A Book Prospectus for the Springer
Psychology 101 Series

Chapters

- 1. Who First Studied Genius?**
 - 2. What Is Genius?**
 - 3. Is Genius Generic?**
 - 4. Is Genius Born or Made?**
 - 5. Is Genius Mad?**
 - 6. Is Genius Individual or Collective?**
 - 7. Where Will Genius Science Go?**
-

Who First Studied Genius?

□ Psychometricians:

- Galton, Terman, L. Hollingworth, and J. Stanley

□ Historiometricians:

- Quételet, Galton, Ellis, J. M. Cattell, Cox, and E. Thorndike

□ Psychobiographers:

- S. Freud, Erickson, and H. Murray
-

What Is Genius?

Definitions

Humanistic Conceptions

- Roman Genius

- Romantic Genius

Scientific Measurement

- Historiometric Genius

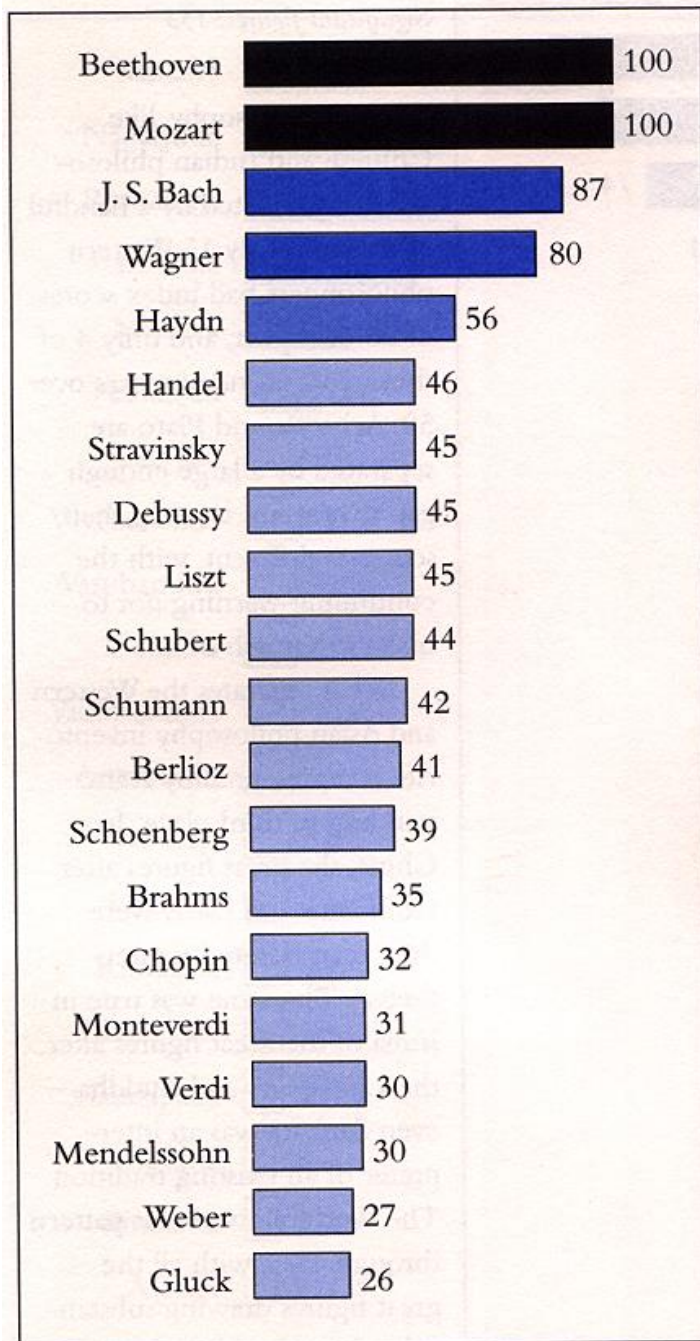
Table 3.2 *All-time Eminence Rankings of Classical Composers*

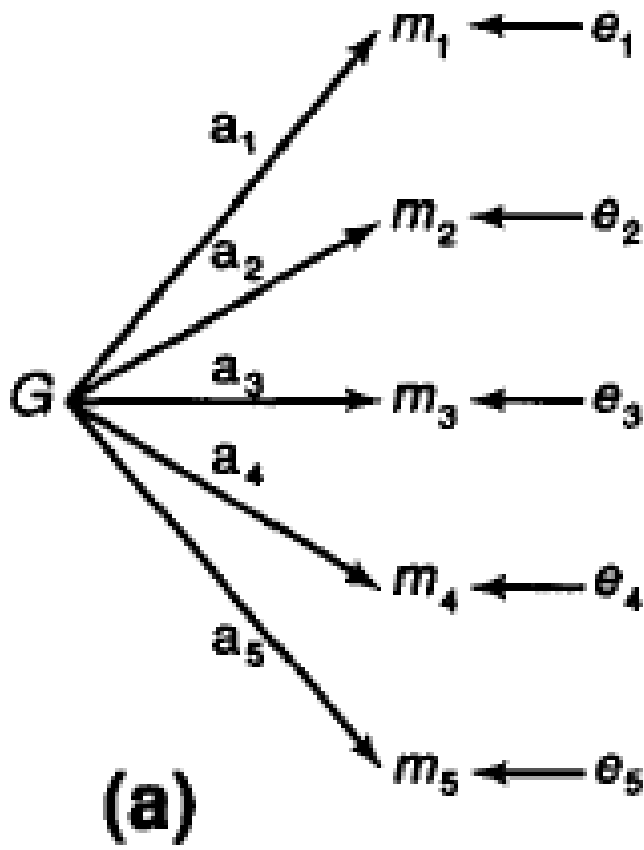
1. J. S. Bach	26. Machaut	50.5 Fauré	77. Praetorius
2. Beethoven	27. Schütz	52. Dowland	77. Borodin
3. Mozart	28. Liszt	53. C. P. E. Bach	77. Gounod
4. J. Haydn	29. Mussorsky	54. Rimsky-Korsakov	79. M. Haydn
5. Brahms	30. Corelli	55. Perotinus	80.5 Sousa
6. Handel	31. D. Scarlatti	56. Wolf	80.5 Sullivan
7. Debussy	32. Gabrielli	57. Bartók	82.5 Cellini
8. Schubert	33. Couperin	58. Grieg	82.5 Janáček
9. Wagner	34. Gluck	59. Weber	85. Donizetti
10. Chopin	35. Puccini	60. Gibbons	85. Webern
11. Monteverdi	36. Franck	61. Sweelinck	85. Willaert
12. Palestrina	37. Dvořák	62. Schoenberg	87. Offenbach
13. Verdi	38. Buxtehude	63. J. Strauss, Jr.	88.5 Ravel
14. Schumann	39. Bruckner	64. Saint-Saëns	88.5 Delius
15. des Pres	40. Sibelius	65.5 Telemann	91. Elgar
16. de Lassus	41. Rameau	65.5 Lulli	91. Hindemith
17.5 Purcell	42. Frescobaldi	67. Landino	91. Satie
17.5 Berlioz	43. Okeghem	68. MacDowell	93.5 Cherubini
19. R. Strauss	44. Stravinsky	69. J. C. Bach	93.5 Foster
20. Mendelssohn	45. A. Scarlatti	70. Leoninus	95. de Rore
21. Tchaikovsky	46. Dunstable	71. A. Gabrieli	96.5 Boccherini
22. Vivaldi	47. Bizet	72.5 Carissimi	96.5 Franco of Cologne
23. Mahler	48. Gesualdo	72.5 Pergolesi	98.5 Clementi
24. Byrd	49. Rossini	74. Marenzio	98.5 Tartini
25. Dufay	50.5 de Victoria	75. Smetana	(The next 4 are tied)

Note. Adapted from Farnsworth (1969, 228). Copyright 1966 by Music Educators National Conference. Adapted by permission.

TABLE I: RELATIVE FREQUENCIES OF OCCURRENCE OF
COMPOSER'S WORKS IN MUSIC PERFORMANCES

No.	Composer	p_c	No.	Composer	p_c
		<i>per cent</i>			<i>per cent</i>
1	Mozart	6.1	40	Couperin	0.65
2	Beethoven	5.9	41	Mahler	0.6
3	Bach	5.9	42	Rameau	0.6
4	Wagner	4.2	43	St. Saens	0.6
5	Brahms	4.1	44	Massenet	0.6
6	Schubert	3.6	45	Donizetti	0.55
7	Handel	2.8	46	De Falla	0.45
8	Tchaikovsky	2.8	47	Scriabin	0.45
9	Verdi	2.5	48	Meyerbeer	0.45
10	Haydn	2.3	49	Gluck	0.45
11	Schumann	2.1	50	Paganini	0.45
12	Chopin	2.1	51	Milhaud	0.45
13	Liszt	1.75	52	Bartok	0.4
14	Mendelssohn	1.75	53	Borodin	0.4
15	Debussy	1.7	54	Bruckner	0.4
16	Wolf	1.65	55	Vivaldi	0.4
17	Sibelius	1.6	56	Elgar	0.4
18	R. Strauss	1.4	57	Mascagni	0.4
19	Moussorgsky	1.3	58	Offenbach	0.35
20	Dvořak	1.3	59	Palestrina	0.35
21	Stravinsky	1.3	60	Monteverdi	0.35
22	Fauré	1.2	61	Shostakovitch	0.35
23	J. Strauss	1.2	62	Schönberg	0.35
24	Smetana	1.1	63	Walton	0.35
25	Rachmaninoff	1.0	64	Honegger	0.35
26	Purcell	1.0	65	Albéniz	0.3
27	Puccini	1.0	66	Buxtehude	0.3
28	Grieg	0.95	67	Chabrier	0.3
29	Weber	0.95	68	Delius	0.3
30	Prokofiev	0.95	69	Gershwin	0.3
31	Berlioz	0.95	70	Lully	0.3
32	Rossini	0.95	71	Suppe	0.3
33	Ravel	0.95	72	A. Thomas	0.3
34	Rimski-Korsakov	0.85	73	Bloch	0.25
35	D. Scarlatti	0.85	74	Delibes	0.25
36	Franck	0.7	75	Glazounov	0.25
37	Gounod	0.7	76	Glinka	0.25
38	Vaughan Williams	0.7	77	Granados	0.25
39	Bizet	0.65	78	Gretchaninoff	0.25
			79	Khatchaturian	0.25

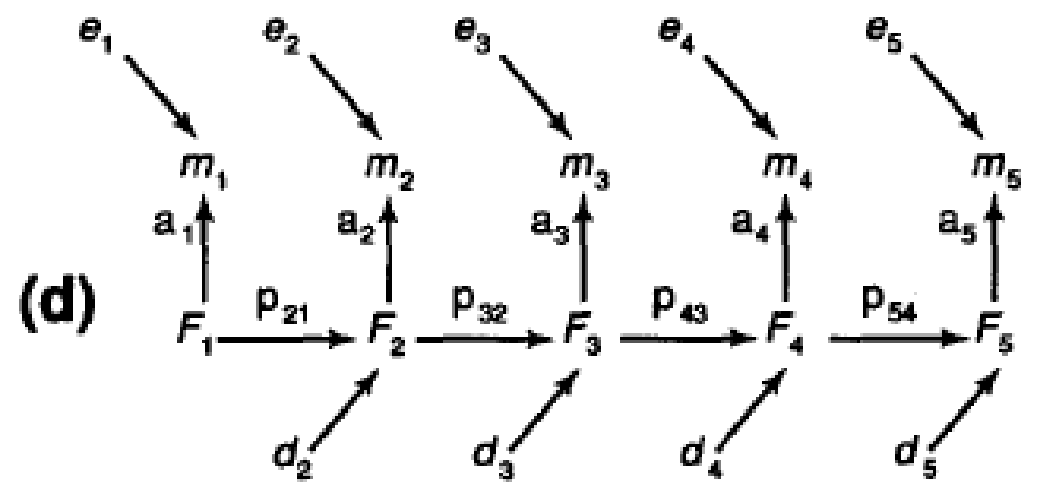




← This

not

That



What Is Genius?

Definitions

Humanistic Conceptions

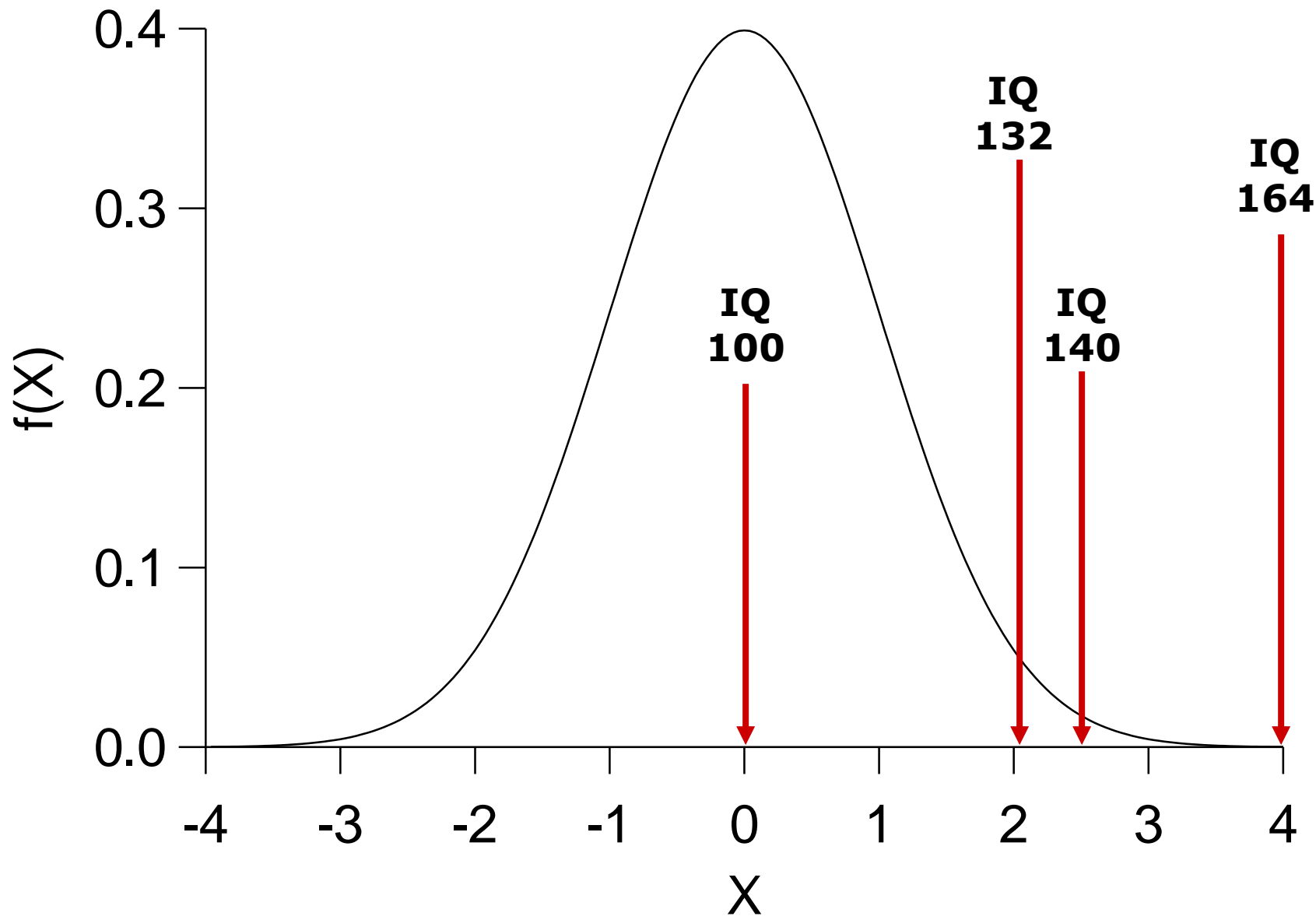
- Roman Genius

- Romantic Genius

Scientific Measurement

- Historiometric Genius

- Psychometric Genius



What Is Genius?

- Manifestations
 - Outstanding Creativity
 - Artistic Genius
 - Scientific Genius
-

What Is Genius?

- Manifestations
 - Outstanding Creativity
 - Exceptional Leadership
 - Military Genius
 - Political Genius
 - Business Genius
 - Religious Genius
-

What Is Genius?

- Manifestations
 - Outstanding Creativity
 - Exceptional Leadership
 - Extraordinary Performance
 - Chess Genius
 - Virtuositic Genius
 - Prodigious Genius
 - Sports Genius
-

Is Genius Generic?

- General Intelligence or Multiple Intelligences?
 - Unified Intellect:
 - Terman
 - Diverse Intellects
-

$$5 \times 6 \times 4 = 120$$

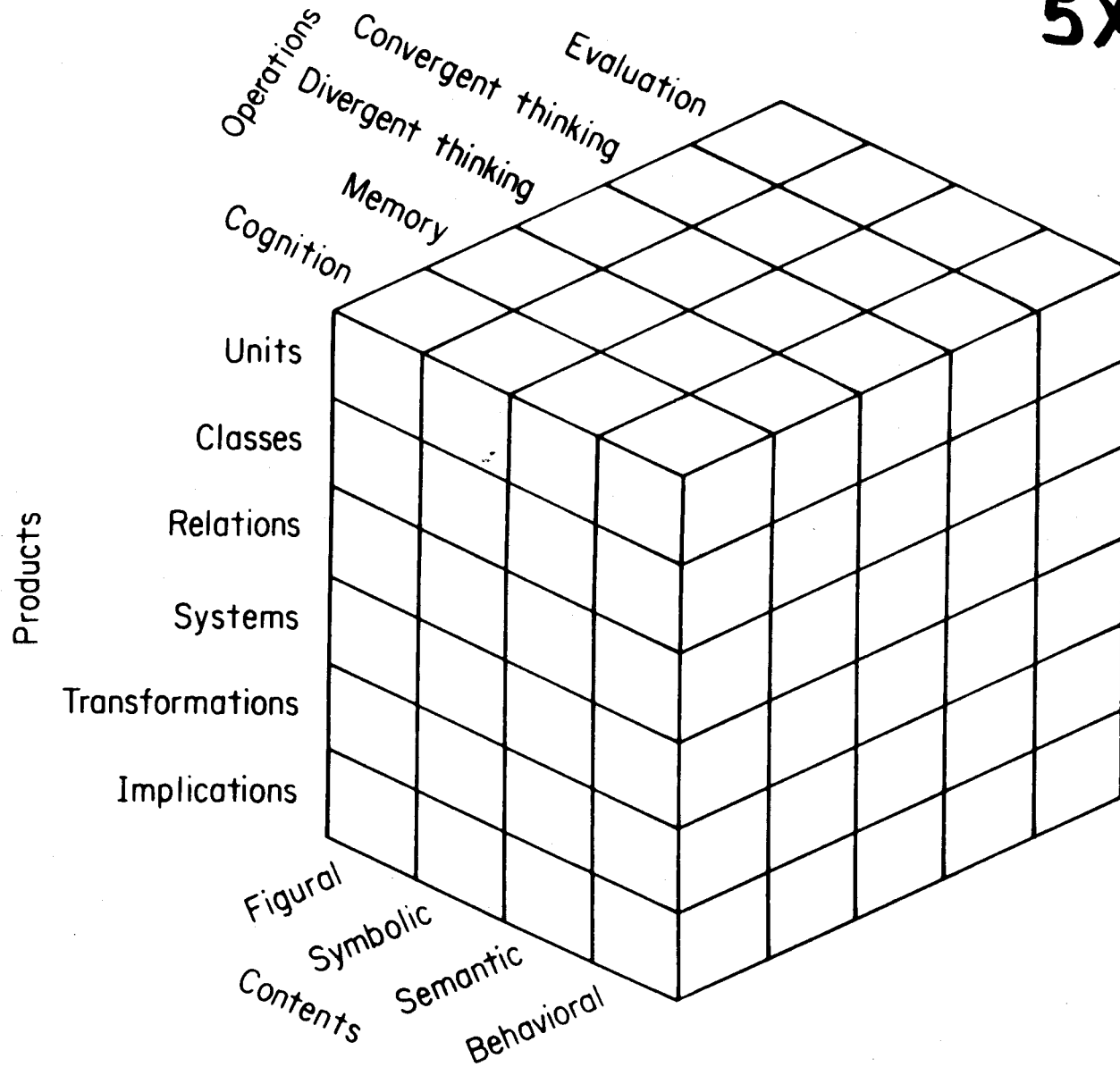


FIGURE 9-2 A cubical model representing the structure of intellect (Adapted from Guilford, 1967.)

Sternberg

- Analytical intelligence
 - Creative intelligence
 - Practical intelligence
-

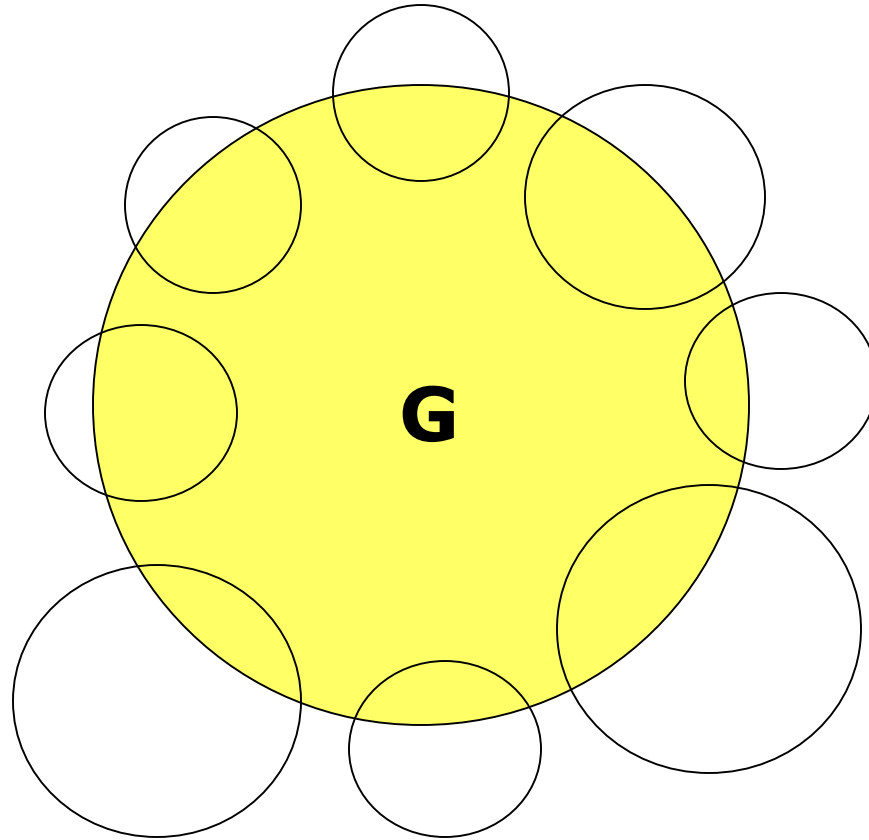
GARDNER'S 7 INTELLIGENCES

- Linguistic
 - Logical-mathematical
 - Spatial
 - Bodily-kinesthetic
 - Musical
 - Intrapersonal
 - Interpersonal
 - T. S. Eliot
 - Einstein
 - Picasso
 - Martha Graham
 - Stravinsky
 - Freud
 - Gandhi
-

Is Genius Generic?

- General Intelligence or Multiple Intelligences?
 - Unified Intellect: Terman
 - Diverse Intellects: Guilford, Sternberg, and Gardner
 - Hierarchical Intellect: Spearman et al.
-

Spearman's G
(plus specific factors)



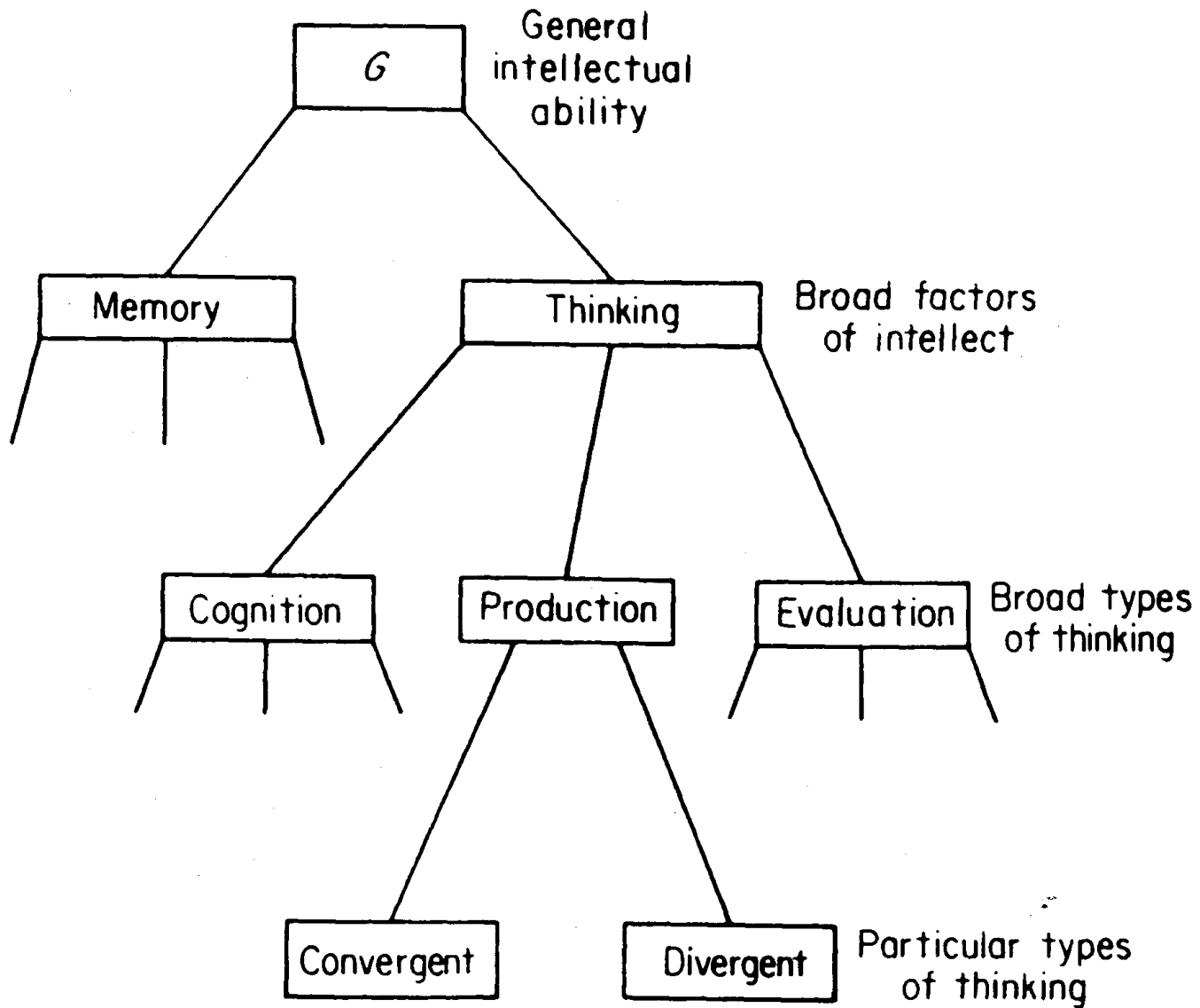


FIGURE 9-4 A hierarchical model for factors of intellect
(Adapted from Guilford, 1959.)

Domain-Specific Expertise or General Problem-Solving Techniques?

- Algorithms versus Heuristics
 - Expert Systems versus Discovery Programs
 - Knowledge-Based versus Brute-Force Chess Programs
 - Resolution: Darwinian Creativity
 - The BVSR Model
 - Intra- and Inter-Domain Application
-

Is Genius Born or Made?

□ Nature Position

- Galton's (1869) *Hereditary Genius*

□ Nurture Position

- Candolle's (1873) *Histoire des sciences et des savants depuis deux siècles*
 - Galton's (1874) *English men of science: Their nature and nurture.*
 - Watson's Conditioning to Ericsson's Deliberate Practice
-

Is Genius Born or Made?

- Nature Position
 - Nurture Position
 - Modern Position
 - Environmental effects
 - Shared environment (e.g., SEC)
 - Nonshared environment (e.g., birth order)
 - Genetic effects
 - Additive (gene-environment interactions)
 - Multiplicative (emergence)
-

Is Genius Mad?

- Empirical Findings
 - Historiometric Results

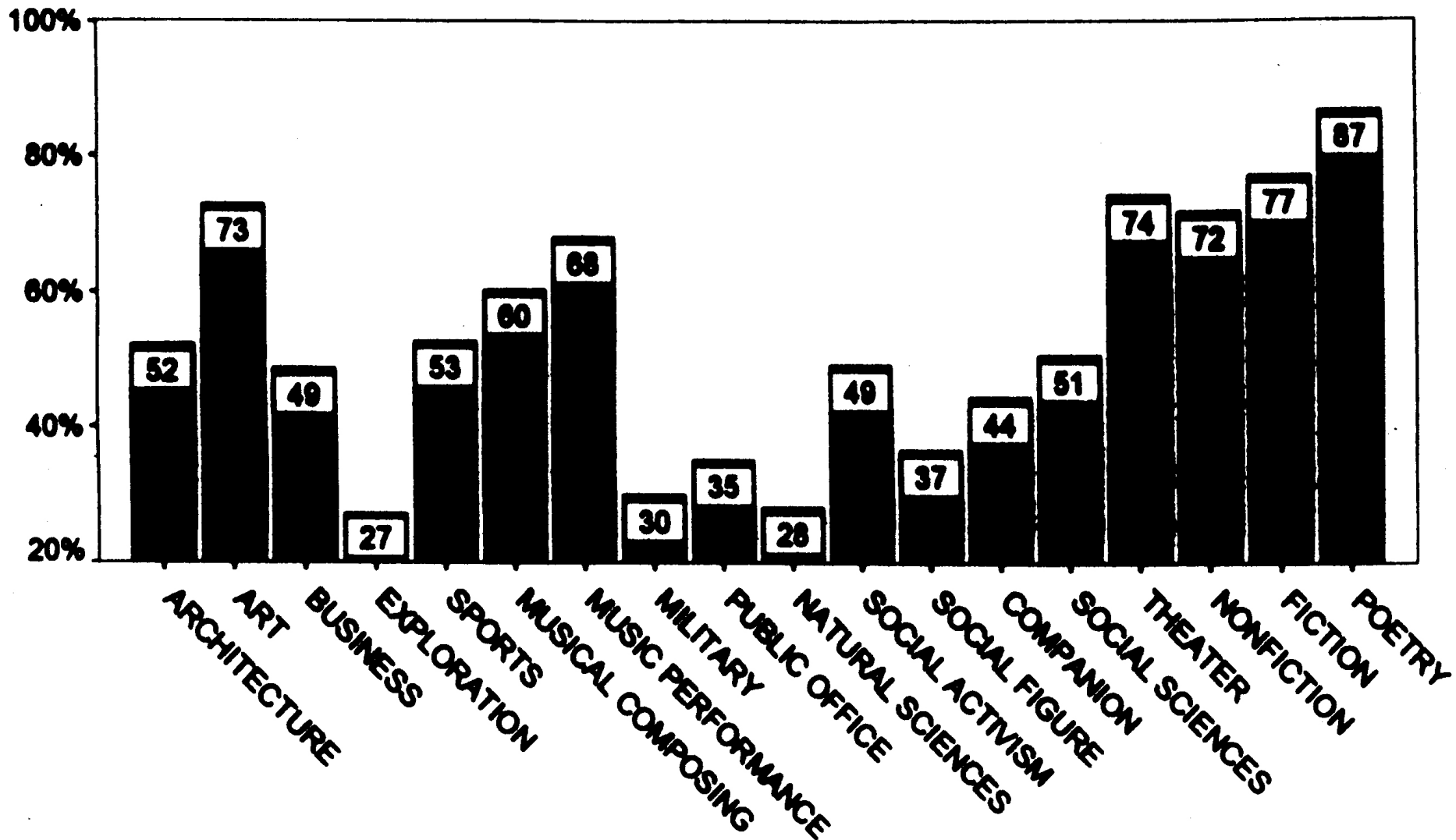


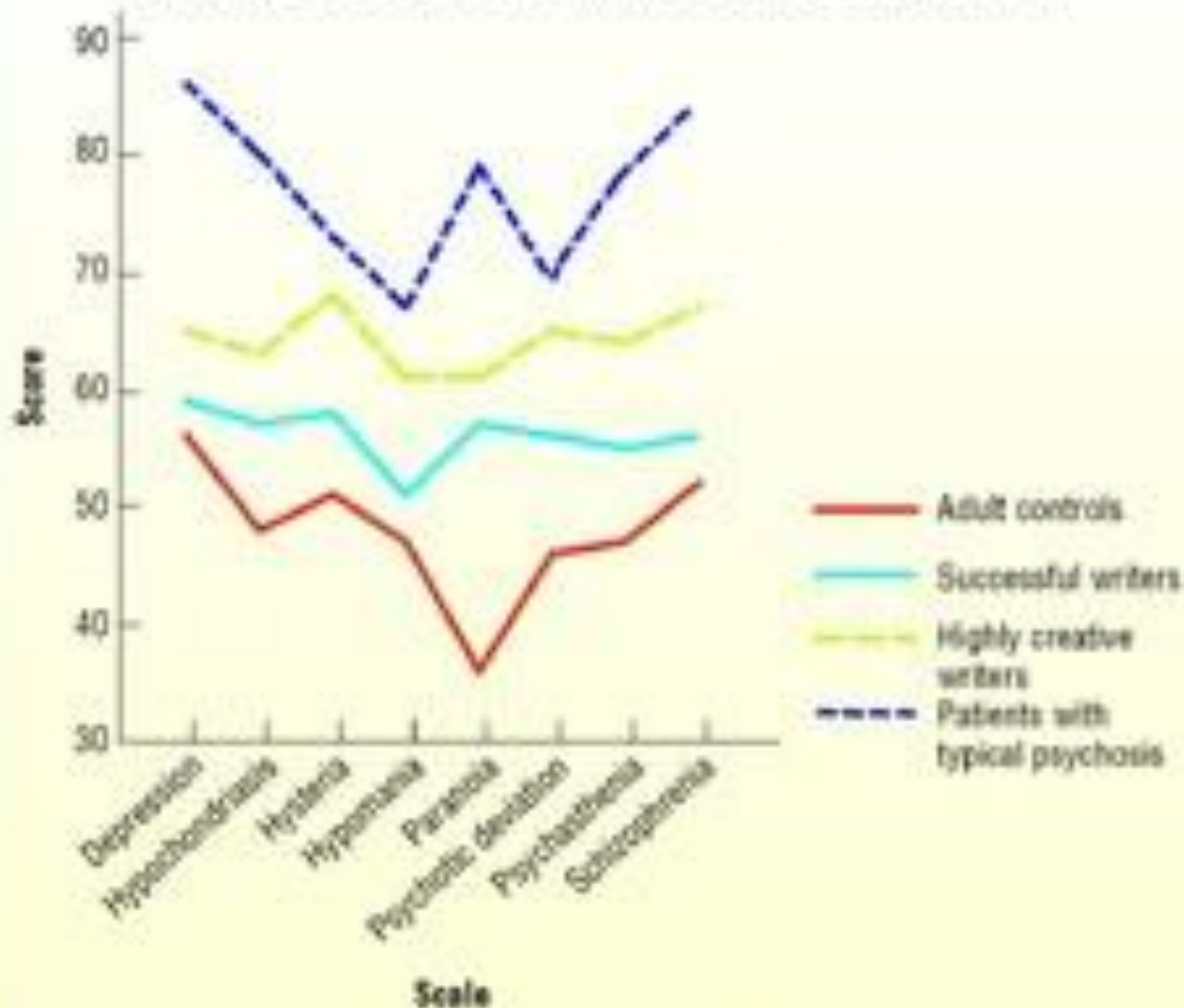
Figure 7.8. Lifetime rate of any mental disorder.

Is Genius Mad?

- Empirical Findings
 - Historiometric Results
 - Psychiatric Results
 - Incidence rates and intensity levels
 - Family pedigrees
 - Psychometric Results
-

Figure

Average Scores on the Clinical Scales of the MMPI



Source: Simonson DK (2005); data from: Ramon (1963); Gough (1983)

Is Genius Mad?

- Empirical Findings
 - Historiometric Results
 - Psychiatric Results
 - Psychometric Results
 - Theoretical Interpretations
 - Shared Causes
 - Directional Causality
 - $M > G$
 - $G > M$
-

Is Genius Individual or Collective?

- Intellectual Stimulation
 - Interpersonal Relationships
 - Collaborative Groups
 - Disciplinary Context
 - Sociocultural Zeitgeist
-

Where Will Genius Science Go?

- ❑ Social Psychology: Gender and Ethnicity
 - ❑ Developmental Psychology: Age and Achievement
 - ❑ Educational Psychology: Giftedness and Talent
 - ❑ Differential Psychology: Intelligence and Personality
 - ❑ Cognitive Psychology: Brain and Mind
-

